

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 30. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, JULY 22, 1816.

[Vol. 30.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
F. BRADFORD, JR.
At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,
Have erected large and commodious
Brick Warehouses & Cellars
For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise,
Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale
on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to
country merchants. Bills and debts collected and
punctually remitted. Purchases made and generally
all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUS-
INESS, transacted.

30 Cincinnati, February 19—

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Lexington,
July 1st, 1816, if not taken out in three
months, will be sent to the General Post
Office as dead letters.

A
Aron Henry L.
Anderson Amos
Adams William
Albritain James
Alloway William
Arvine John
Allen Charles
Allison Wm.
Alvis John

B
Bickley John 3
Bowler John T.
Boardman James 2
Breckenridge William
Bowman John 2
Brandon Matthew
Bile Joseph M.
Berrymann Richard
Barr Robert 2
Bledsoe Jesse
Bowen May H.
Baum Peter
Bendurant Jacob
Branham Mr.
Ball Ostin
Batterson William
Bullock Mary
Butcher Solomon
Boyd John
Brent Martin
Boyce Robert
Brashers Walter
Brown John
Butler Brook

C
Cellars Josiah D. 2
Cotton William
Cassal Abraham
Capps Miles
Curd Spencer
Chamblin Wm. Capt.
Christman James
Campbell Isabella
Campbell Alexander 2
Coulling M. James 2
Chambers Nancy
Clark H. John Jr.
J. Chavens
Chapline William
Clark William
Church Robert
Castle Jacob
Clinton Isaac
Crawford Reuben
Chinn Sarah
Cord James

D
Dunn James Capt.
Dunagan Seley
Devenport Adrian 2
Downey Robert 2
Drake Nathan
Downing Mary
Dennison Cornelius
Dameron Willis
Dunn Robert J.
Davis Tinsley
Downing Francis
Dalymphe Reason
Deaman Richard

E
Edmiston Sidney S
Ewing W. Thomas
Elliott William
Emerson Henry
Ennes James
Eillingwood Henry

F
Florea John
Futty Benjamin
Faulkner Joseph
Frazier Martha
Forrest Julius
Flint Tarrant P.
Ferguson Priscilla
Fox P. James
Fisher Michael 2

G
Giltner Catharine
Gird Edward
Gallup Solomon
Gaunt Marshall
Gebel John
Grinstead Robert
Gist Andrew G.
Girault James A. 2
Grant William 2
Gray Joseph
Graves Josiah
Greenlee Samuel
Graham Thomas P.
Gray William
Grimes A. John
Goss Hamilton
Grimes E. Francis
Goodwin Nancy
Grant Noah

Hawkins John T. 2
Henry William
Hynes William R.
Huston Robert
Harris Thomas 2
Halstead Daniel 2
Hannegan Edward B.
Harris Nathaniel
Halley George
Hogue Burrel
Henry Edward W.
Hartter Philip
Hogsett James
Haggin William

J
Jenkins Hambleton
Johnson Simpson
Jinks Murwood
James Mr.
Johnson William
Johnson Benjamin D.
Johnson Thomas
Johnson Richard M.

K
Keller John
Kercheval Samuel
Karrey John
Kise John

L
Leatherer Joshua
Lindsey James T.
Lewis Granville
Lee James
Long William
Lamine Jesse
Lee Achilles 3.
Likins Leonard
Logan David 2
Luany Thomas

M
Martin James
Martin Virginia
Murphy Charles
Morrel Michael
Moore Habin H.
Manuel William
Moore John
Moore William 2
Maddox Nancy
Moxley George
Merrell Martha B.
Merrell Ann Marian G.
Merrell Benjamin
Mickins John
Moore Frances 2
Miller Thomas D.
Morrison William
Morgan George
Mullford Joseph
Morris James
Martin George

M
McPeak William
McComack John B. 2
McGuire Doughlass 2
McAister James
McCrosky Elijah
McIntire William
McCalla John
McDonathy Jacob
McKee Richard
McGee Dr.
McFarland Thomas
McNair Archibald

N
Neeley Mary
Neill & Moore
Nelson Thomas I.
Nice Levi
Offutt Otto 2
Owens Joshua
O'Neal Robert
Osborn William
Obannon Margaret

P
Pullen Thomas
Payne Henry
Praeger Aaron
Powell Honour
Price Samuel
Pines Larkin
Price John
Perkins Garrett
Prather Francis
Pettit Benjamin
Preston Walter
Pearson Allen
Purvis Margaret
Pele James
Prozell John

R
Riley Benjamin W.
Richardson J. C. Sen.
Rutherford John
Richardson Allen 2
Ross Alexander
Rogers Mary
Renick Henry
Robertson William
Ralls Peter
Roach Richard
Royal John
Ricketts Thos.
Riggs Edmund
Robnet John
Rogers George
Rankin Adam Junr.
Rice Luther
Russell Mary O.
Rora Jacob 2

S
Shortridge William
Stout David
Smith Levin
Skerton Josiah W.
Stuart William
Scott Peggy
Sullivan Burges
Steele Robert & Co.
Spencer Eliza
Spiers Thos. W.
Saddler William
Shobe Robert
Smith Asa
Sands Daniel H. 2
Steele John 2
Short Chas. W.

Hammond Asa
Hukins John
Harber Stephen
Howe George
Hukil Thomas
Harvey Kenner
Hanna John
Hutton William
Hooper James
Haywood William
Hansell Morris
Hudson Reuben
Hurst John

J
Johnson Mary
Jeter Fielding
Jacob John
James John
James Harry
Irvin Mary D.
Inskip Joseph

K
King Charles B.
Keeck William
Kizer Jacob

L
Little John
Leigh Gerson
Lewis Hector
Lowrey Mr.
Lightner William
Loarie Isabella
Lewis Alexander
Lay John
Lewis William

M
Metcalf Elizabeth
Merrell Mary B.
Mitchell Levi
Monroe William W.
Montgomery E. Mrs.
Mundy Harrison
Meredith Betsy
Martin Hudson
Moore Catherine
Madison Lucy
Miller John
Mahan Thomas S.
Messeck Emanuel
Monroe William
Madox Diet J.
Miller Daniel
Medcalf Eliza
Martin Thompson
Moore Elizabeth W.
Monro Nancy

M
McKee David
McPeeters William
McCarly James C.
McClend William
McTigert Rachel
McHargue Levi
McGarry John
McMullen James
McIsaac Isaac
McDonald John
McCall James
McClanahan Catha. 2

N
Nelson Ann G.
Norvell Francis
Nickols Lewis
Nekervis Thomas

O
Oatten Levi
Owings William
Oliver William
Owens Samuel 2
Oliver John

P
Preston James M.
Price Samuel
Pondexter William
Perkins Ruth
Phillips Henry
Patterson Richard
Parkinson Joseph
Page Patsy
Prather Walter
Pettit Benjamin
Preston Walter
Pearson Allen
Purvis Margaret
Pele James
Prozell John

Vance William
Vaughan James M.
Vigus Sylvanus

W
Ward Bartholomew
Wallace Henry 2
Walden Elizabeth
Wyatt John 3
Wright Israel
Warrell Jennings & Co
Winn Jesse
Williams William
Walker William
White John
Willson Samuel S.
Wright Benjamin
Wintworth Elijah
Wing Joseph R.
Webb Aaron
Webster Henry
Welch Betsey
Wilkin John B. 2
Worley Caleb
Wharton William G.
Winslow Hallet M.
Warren Thos. B.
West Charles
Waring John W.
Williams John
Weigant David
Watson William 2
Welch L. John

Y
Young John D.
Young Thomas 2

Z
Zelman—Mr.
JOHN FOWLER, Post Master.
Lexington Ken. July 1st, 1816.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Versailles, on
the first day of July, 1816, which if not tak-
en out within three months, will be sent to
the General Post-Office as dead letters.

A
Adams Robert
Allen John
Alexander Andrew J.
Anell Henry

B
Brooking Thomas A. 2
Beacham William
Bulford John
Buchannon Martha
Buchannon Eliza
Belt William
Bulford William 2
Booth James

C
Campbell Joanna
Carter Goodlow
Cable Francis
Clerk of Woodford 2
Calenies Marcus

D
Davidson Joseph
Dennis Samuel
Ellis Jesse
Ellison Joseph T. 2
Elgan William
Edmeaston Susannah

F
Francisco Nancy
Finn John

G
Gaw James B.
George Rebecca 2
Gill John
Gray Jonathan
Gilmore Joseph

H
Harris Jane S. 2
Harris Richard C.
Howard Robert S.
Holeman Cornelius
Hoard John 2
Harper Margaret
Hunter Samuel
Hopkins John
Hardin Daniel S.
Huston Robert

J
Johnson John

K
Kinkead A. Captain
Kinkead Eleanor
Kinkead John Jr.
Kinkead Joseph & John Koons Nicholas

L
Lackland John 2
Long John
Lampkin John B.
Lovel Phoebe

M
Mays Daniel 2
McCampsey John
Mitchell Solomon
Minzies Elizabeth
Moss James
Maynor Pleasant
McGehe Samuel

N
Nance Peter
Offett Sabarit
Porter John P.
Peters John
Patton Felix

R
Richardson John C.
Ross Alexander
Ruddell Stephen Esq.
Reynolds John

S
Sharp James
Stepp Levy
Steele John

T
Tutt George
Tillery Samuel
Twyman Buford
Thompson David
Thomson Nathaniel
Trotter Robert M.

V
Vance James
Woolfork Joseph H.
Winn Thomas
Wooldrige Green 2
Withoit Nancy

Y
Young William
PETER C. BUCK, P. M.
29-3

Thomas Deye Owings,

Has removed his
IRON AND CASTINGS STORE

To the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bartholo-
mew Blount, on Upper and Short streets, oppo-
site colonel Morrison's—where he has on hand
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
IRONS & CASTINGS, viz.
Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Ovens,
And Irons, &c.
Lexington, 8th Feb.

ALEXANDER PARKER & SON

Have just received from Philadelphia in addition
to their former assortment, and now opening at
their Store on Main street, opposite the Court
House Lexington,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
**French, British & India
Goods,**
Also—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,

Which they will sell by Wholesale or Retail on
the most reduced prices for Cash.
June 4, 1816. 24-4f

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his es-
tablishment by additional buildings, and
will now be enabled to supply the public by
wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every
kind, equal in quality to any manufactured
in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissioners, Contractors, and Merchants
who may purchase these articles either for in-
foreign or home markets, or those who want
them for domestic use, will find it to their in-
terest to call on him, or to give him their or-
ders, which will be promptly attended to, and
faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next
door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cot-
ton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW,
HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes
& Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814

MINERAL WATERS.

James Garrison,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen
of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has com-
menced preparing

Seltzer and Soda Waters,

at his Apothecary's Store on Main street, three
doors below Mill street.—Having provided himself
with plenty of Ice, he will be enabled to prepare
those waters equal to any in the sea-port towns.
19tf Lexington, May 2, 1816.

Paint, Oil & Varnish Store,

In Short-street near Cross-street.

JOHN STICKNEY,

Has constantly for sale Boiled and Raw Oil,
Spirits of Turpentine, Copal, Japan, Spirits of
Wine and Rosin Varnish, Putty, and Paints of
all colors ready prepared for painting, Camels
Hair Pencils, Paint Brushes, Window Glass,
Chalk, Lamplack, &c. &c.

Likewise, a double set of Plated Tarners.
June 29th, 1816. 2-3w

To Jane Grayson Shore, Elizabeth Smith Shore,
and Mary Louisa Shore, heirs and representa-
tives of Thomas Shore, deceased:

Take Notice,

That on the 26th, 27th, and 28th days of
August next, at the office of Henry and Ed-
mond Wilkes, Attorneys at law, in the city of
New-York, between the hours of ten in the
morning and five in the afternoon, I shall take
the depositions of Samuel Corp, Robert Lenox,
John Taylor, John Ramsay, Robert Bach
Peter Jay Munroe, John Tott, Beverly Robin-
son, Samuel I. Beebe, John Wilkes and John
Goodwin, all of the said city of New-York or
its vicinity, to be read in evidence in a suit in
Chancery depending and undetermined, in the
Greenup Circuit Court, wherein I am com-
plainant and George Johnson and you are de-
fendants.
JAMES HUGHES.
Frankfort, Ky. July 1, 1816. 28-4w

For Sale,

A COMPLETE SET OF BLACKSMITHS TOOLS.

Three heading tools for Nails, an elegant pair of
Shears for cutting Nails, also one large pair of
Scales, the beam being one of the best in this coun-
try. Inquire of
JAMES GARRISON.
Lexington, May 2, 1816. 19tf

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ran-away from the subscriber, living on
Glenn's Creek, Woodford county, a bright
mulatto man named DAILY, generally called
Capt. Cooke's Daily, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches
high, well made, about 22 years of age, a
sprightly countenance, but questioned sharply
makes out rather a disjointed story. The a-
bove reward will be paid, with all reasonable
charges, if delivered to the subscriber, or to
B. Gaines in Lexington, or the ten dollars for
securing him in any jail so that he can be got
again. Should he be taken out of the state,
and brought home, FIFTY DOLLARS will be
paid, or THIRTY DOLLARS for securing him
in any jail without the state.

THOMAS WINN.
May 7, 1816. 2-4f

CASH

Will be given for a NEGRO BOY OR MAN,

Of good character, acquainted with driving a Car-
riage, and taking care of Horses.

May 24, 1816. 22tf

For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now
occupied by Mr. Desforges, first door below the
new Presbyterian Church, and third above the
Episcopalian.—For terms apply to Mr. John L.
Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth
miles north of Lexington.

JABEZ VIGUS.
April 8, 1816. 16-4f

For Sale,

ALL my estate both real and personal, con-
sisting of one LOT on the corner of Mar-
ket and Mechanic Streets, fronting 50 feet on
Market and 97 on Mechanic's street, on which
there is an elegant two story Brick House,
new, 28 by 38 feet, ten rooms, three in the cel-
lar, two on the first floor, three on the second
floor, and two on the third floor, with entries
on each floor.—Five of the rooms are 18 feet
square, and four of those above the cellar have
fire-places, and a good Kitchen in the cellar—
The above House is well calculated for a
Boarding House, being immediately opposite
the great University now building, and if im-
mediately prepared for boarders will no doubt
be of great importance in that part of the town,
and probably of double the value now asked
for it.

One other lot, 21 by one 100 feet, on Main
Cross Street, adjoining D. Holstead's seat.—
This lot is valuable on many occasions.
The farm on which I now live, containing
217 acres. This is one of the most valuable
tracts of land in the state. its situation is well
calculated for a public house; the improve-
ments fine, 80 acres cleared in the best order,
137 acres of prime wood and timber—300 Apple
trees, mostly of choice grafted fruit, of
Cannon, Pearman, New-York Pippin, Jannetina,
&c. The best of gardens—700 panels of new
Post and Railing, and water equal to any in
the world.—The whole of the farm is in the
highest state of cultivation, and preparations
made to enclose the whole of the wood land
this winter.

This land is situated four miles from Lex-
ington, directly on the Winchester road, and
is equal in quality to any in the state, title
indisputable.

Also, all my personal estate, consisting of
Negroes of different descriptions, Horses, cat-
tle, Hogs and farming utensils.

The whole, or part will be sold at private
sale.—If the whole is purchased, one fourth
will be required in hand, in cash, and one,
two and three years credit given for the bal-
ance—or I would sell for Store Goods, at a
fair price.

If the above property is not sold by the first
day of December next, then the real estate will
be for rent. JOHN STARKS.
June 24, 1816. 26—

For Sale

IN the vicinity of Lexington, 4 or 5 first rate
MILCH COWS, with fine young Calves,
also an English Heifer and Bull Calf, from a
strain equal to any in the state. They will all
be sold reasonable for cash.

June 28, 1816. Inquire of the Printer. 27-4f

For Sale,

Seven lots on Water Street, beginning below
Bradford & Bowles Steam Mill, to the corner
of Spring street, opposite the Play-house, the
whole containing 200 feet front on Water
street, and upwards of 90 feet on Spring street;
this ground will be so divided as to make
Seven Lots, of about 29 feet each, but if more
agreeable to purchasers, will be sold in larger
lots.

One third of the purchase money will be re-
quired in hand—on the balance, a liberal
credit will be given of one, two and three
years. The title is unexceptionable, the situa-
tion on one of the most improving streets in
Lexington.—Apply to
WILLIAM MACBEAN, or
JOHN WIGGLESWORTH.
June 20, 1816 26-4f

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the
Public in general that he continues to carry
on the Brass Founding business in all its
various Branches, at the old stand formerly
occupied by I & E Woodruff, on Main Street,
and will always keep on hand an assortment of
And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers,
Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest man-
ner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for
Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also
a Cupola for casting iron, all orders in that
line will be punctually attended to. Grateful
for past favors he hopes to merit a continu-
ance of the same

EZRA WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28-4f

The Partnership of I & E. Woodruff is this
day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons
having unsettled accounts with the late firm,
are requested to call and settle them
without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious
to have their accounts all settled up to this
date. I. & E. WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9. 28-4f

Stills for Sale.

The Subscriber has on hand, Stills of differ-
ent sizes and of the best quality, which he will
sell low for cash. He has lately received from
Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which en-
ables him to furnish

Stills and Boilers

Of any size, at the shortest notice. He also
continues to carry on the

TINNING BUSINESS,

as usual—
Two or three JOURNEYMEN TINNERS
would be employed, to whom the highest
wages will be given. M. FISHEL.
Lexington, Feb. 12th, 1816. 7-4f

Strayed

From the farm of James Overton, 4 miles from
Lexington, on the Street's road, a Pony, 14 1/2
hands high, chestnut colour, bald face, fore and hind
legs white, 4 years old this spring—whoever will
bring him to Oliver Keen's livery stable in Lexing-
ton, shall be rewarded.

June 4,

To the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, who composed the army that operated upon the River Thames in Canada, in the fall of 1813.

FELLOW CITIZENS—It has excited no little surprise that an army which achieved the conquest of a province from the enemy, restored to the jurisdiction of our country, a territory which had been wrested from it, and which attacked and defeated in its position an enemy now known to have been at least equal in numbers with itself, should alone have remained unnoticed by our government, which had bestowed its plaudits and its honors upon every other successful exertion either of our land or naval forces. Until the last session of Congress, the cause of this mortifying exception remained unrevealed. It is now ascertained that the real and supposed demerits of your commander, has hitherto deprived you of that reward so precious to the heart of a republican soldier—the approbation of his country. Ignorant, as I was, until late in the session, that prejudices, capable of producing such an effect, existed against me, and still later informed of the ground of those prejudices, it was impossible that I could take any steps to remove them. I hesitated, indeed, to give credit to the first information I received as to the former, but my doubts were soon removed. A vote of the Senate of the United States has attached to my name, a disgrace which I am fully convinced, no time or no efforts of mine will ever be able to efface. Their censure is, indeed, negative, but it is not, on that account, the less severe. Could a vote, positively expressing my unworthiness, attach to me more obloquy than one which declared that I was the only man in the army that I commanded, who did not deserve the thanks of the nation? Could any thing but cowardice or treason justify this excessive rigor? and yet it is not pretended that I was guilty of either. What then is my crime, and what the reasons upon which the vote of the Senate was justified? Why? an investigation before the House of Representatives, was pending solicited by myself, and some one or more persons had impressed every member of Congress to whom I was unknown, with the belief that I deserved no merit for the success of the campaign, and that I was forced against my inclination to pursue the British army. My respect for the first branch of the Legislature of my country, will not permit me to impugn its motives. I am bound to believe, and do believe, that the majority at least, acted from correct principles; but on a subject so important to an individual, upon a vote which was to attach disgrace to his character, which will follow him to the grave, and which will cause the blush of shame to rise upon the cheeks of his children, should they not have paused? would it have been beneath their dignity to have enquired into the state of the investigation on which was so great a stumbling block to their proceedings? They would then have learned that my accuser had voluntarily appeared before the committee to whom the matter was referred, and explicitly declared that he had never impeached either my honor or honesty. The investigation was then narrowed down to the simple question, the expediency or inexpediency of an order given to a contractor. "But I had been forced to pursue the enemy contrary to my inclination." Did it not occur to the honorable members who were so ready to condemn me, that this might have been the suggestion of envy, hatred or malice? Are these passions so rarely to be met with in our country? Are they unknown at the seat of government? But admitting it was derived from a source entitled to credit, was there no evidence in my favor? Did the mark of regard which were so amply showered on me, (and with which the western papers teemed,) by the respectable communities of Lexington, Frankfort, and Louisville, weigh nothing? Upon what other occasion would the testimony of Shelby have been disregarded? In America, the attachment of an army to its general may be fairly adduced as evidence of his humanity, his zeal, and devotion to the public service—without these qualities no American general can attain the affections of his soldiers; possessing them, none ever failed to secure their regards. Could any general ever boast of more unequivocal signs of attachment than what has marked your conduct towards me? With a few exceptions, when I have met an officer or soldier of the late North-Western army, I have met a firm and affectionate friend. It is from the belief of the interest you take in what relates to me, as well as the concern you have in the affair to which they refer, that has determined me to lay before you the enclosed correspondence with Gov. Shelby and Gen. Desha. It will be seen that the latter officer denies having authorized the opinion which seems to have prevailed at Washington; that I was forced by the remonstrance of Gov. Shelby to pursue the British army; but he admits that he told two gentlemen that in the council of war which was held at Sandwich, I had given an opinion "that the policy of pursuing was doubtful." I aver that no such sentiment ever passed my lips, either upon that or any other occasion. On the contrary, it is known to Gov. Shelby, Com. Perry, Gen. Cass, and every member of my staff, that my determination to pursue the enemy in one of two ways, was never for a moment suspended. Gov. Shelby's statement upon this subject, is so full and clear, and so decidedly in opposition to Gen. Desha's, as to leave me no room to say any thing, but to explain the circumstance which first produced the irresolution in my mind as to the choice of routes:—Upon my arrival at Sandwich, I obtained a copy of a survey which had been made of the country below, by order of the British government. On this map the distance between the Thames and Lake Erie, in the vicinity of Port Talbot, was made much shorter than on the printed maps, not exceeding, if I recollect right, 13 miles. I was moreover assured that the country was quite practicable for an army, and not as had been generally represented, an impassable swamp. It at once occurred to me, that by taking this route, I should cut off Gen. Proctor's retreat. The scheme was immediately communicated to Com. Perry, and it was his arguments which induced me to abandon the design. He represented to me the great difficulty of navigating the Lake at that season in open boats, and the uncertainty of the winds, upon which would depend the time that it would require for the larger vessels to perform the passage—that it might be effected in two or three days, and it might take twelve or fifteen. Upon the subject being mentioned to Gov. Shelby, I found him equally decided in favor of the land route. The determination was made to pursue that course, and the council of war directed to be called, for the purpose stated by the Governor, and not as Gen. Desha says, to determine "whether it was proper to pursue the enemy or not." In submitting the question, however, to the council, "which of the routes should be preferred?" I stated the advantages and disadvantages

which each presented—opposed to the land route, was the distance which the enemy had the start of us—the facility with which he might move, from the number of horses in his possession, and the number which he could procure on his march—and the difficulty which would attend the transportation of our provisions, after we should pass the point where the Thames ceased to be navigable. The rout down Lake Erie presented great facilities, which were enumerated—but the uncertainty of the winds was mentioned as an obstacle sufficient to outweigh every objection to the other route. I concluded my remarks with the observation which is contained in the Governor's letter. It is really astonishing that Gen. Desha should have forgotten the object for which the council was called. It remains for me only to state the authority upon which my letter to him of the 22d June was written:—I was informed by Gen. Simrall of Shelbyville, that Gen. Hopkins had asserted in his presence, upon the authority, as he said, of Gen. Desha, that I had been forced by the remonstrances of Gov. Shelby to pursue the British army, and that the Governor had threatened to go with the Kentucky troops alone if I did not. Joseph H. Hawkins, Esq. of Lexington, informed me, that Mr. Forsyth and another member from Georgia, told him, that they had heard Gen. Desha assert, that I had been forced by Gov. Shelby to pursue the enemy. Judge Barry and Mr. Talbot both assert that the Hon. Mr. Turner of the Senate made to that body a similar declaration with the above.

Considering, fellow-citizens, that no other tribunal was so proper for the purpose, I have brought to your bar an officer who held a distinguished rank amongst you, charged with having endeavored to destroy the reputation of his General, which, by every soldierly principle he was bound to protect and defend—it is a crime to which the articles of war has attached the severest punishment. The articles of war no longer govern us. But there is an obligation existing between us, which no time or circumstances can destroy. Every individual of the army should consider his own honor as, in some measure, identified with that of every other, and it is a sacred duty to protect the reputation of his fellow-soldier from every unjust attack.

It is for you, gentlemen, to determine whether the accused officer has, upon all occasions, "spurned" the suggestions of envy from his bosom, and following the noble example set him by his immediate commander, disdained to cloath himself with the borrowed plumage of another.

WM HENRY HARRISON.
North Bend, (O.) July 13, 1816.

Frankfort, April 21, 1816.

DEAR GENERAL—Your letter of the 15th inst. has been duly received, in which you state that a charge has been made against you, "that you were forced to pursue Proctor from my remonstrances;" and that I had said to you upon that occasion, "that it was immaterial what direction you took, that I was resolved to pursue the enemy, up the Thames." And you request me to give you a statement of facts in relation to the Council of War held at Sandwich.

I will, in the first place, freely declare, that no such language ever passed from me to you, and that I entertained throughout the campaign too high an opinion of your military talents, to doubt for a moment, your capacity to conduct the army to the best advantage.

It is well recollected, that the army arrived at Sandwich in the afternoon of the 29th of September, and that the next day was extremely wet. I was at your quarters in the evening of that day; we had a conversation relative to the pursuit of the enemy; and you requested me to see you early the next morning. I waited on you just after day break—found you up, apparently waiting for me. You led me into a small private room, and on the way observed, "we must not be heard." You were as anxious to pursue Proctor as I was; but might not have been entirely satisfied as to the route. You observed, that there was two ways by which he might be overtaken: one was down the lake, by water, to some port or point, (if the name of which I am now not positive) thence to march across by land twelve miles to the road leading up the Thames and intercept him—the other way, by land, up the Straight and up the Thames. I felt satisfied by a pursuit on land that he could be overhauled, and expressed that opinion with the reasons on which it was founded, and we readily agreed in sentiment; but you observed as there were two routes by which he might be overtaken, to determine the one most proper was a measure of great responsibility, that you would take the opinion of the General Officers as to the most practicable one, and you requested me to collect them in one hour at your quarters. I assembled them accordingly, to whom you stated your determination to pursue Proctor, and your object in calling them together; and after explaining the two routes by which he might be overtaken, you observed, "that the Governor thinks, and so do I, that the pursuit by land up the Thames will be most effectual." The General Officers were in favour of a pursuit by land; and in the course of that day, Col. Johnson with his mounted regiment, was able to cross over from the Detroit side to join in the chase. He might, however, have been ordered the day before during the rain to cross over with his regiment, but of this I have not a distinct recollection. The army I know was on its march by sun rise on the morning of the 2d of October, and continued the pursuit (often in a run) until the evening of the 5th, when the enemy was overtaken. During the whole of this long and arduous pursuit, no man could make greater exertions or use more vigilance than you did to overtake Proctor, whilst the skill and promptitude with which you arranged the troops for battle, and the distinguished zeal and bravery you evinced during its continuance, merited and received my highest approbation.

In short, Sir, from the time I joined you to the moment of our separation, I believe that no commander ever did or could make greater exertions than you did, to effect the great objects of the campaign. I admired your plans and thought them executed with great energy; particularly your order of battle, and arrangements for landing on the Canada shore, were calculated to inspire every officer and man with a confidence that we could not be defeated by any thing like our own numbers.

Until after I had served the campaign of 1813, I was not aware of the difficulties which you had to encounter as commander of the North Western Army. I have since often said, and still do believe, that the duties assigned to you on that occasion, were more arduous and difficult to accomplish, than any I had ever known confided to any commander; and with respect to the zeal and fidelity with which you executed that high and important trust, there are thousands in Kentucky, as well as myself, who believed it could not have been committed to better hands.

With sentiments of the most sincere regard and esteem, I have the honour to be with great respect,

Your obedient servant,
ISAAC SHELBY.
Major General William Henry Harrison.

Lexington, 22d June, 1816.

SIR—You have been given up to me as the author of a calumny, which was the principal if not the sole cause of that vote in the Senate of the United States, which expunged my name from the resolution of thanks to the North-Western Army. I have therefore to ask of you whether you have ever said or insinuated to any member of Congress or other person, that I was forced by the remonstrances of Gov. Shelby, to pursue the British army in the fall of 1813, and that the Governor had said to me on that occasion, "that it was immaterial what I did—he was determined to follow Proctor with the Kentucky troops alone?" If there were no other motive for the enquiry, I conceive it my duty to convince the individuals who composed the army I had the honor to command, that, not to the misconduct of their General, but to his misfortune in having incurred the hatred of a few individuals, is to be attributed the cruel and unmerited disgrace which has been put upon him, and the delay of that reward which was so justly due to their sufferings, their gallantry, and their patriotism.

Major Chambers will receive your answer.
I am, Sir, your humble servant,
WM HENRY HARRISON.
General Joseph Desha.

Mag's Lick, Ky. June 28, 1816.

SIR—Your letter under date of the 22d inst. was handed to me yesterday by Mr. John Chambers in which, you say, I have been given up to you as the author of a calumny which was the principal, if not the sole cause, of that vote of the Senate of the United States which expunged your name from the resolution of thanks, to the North Western Army. I spurn the expression of calumny. It is not in my character to calumniate. I have always took a pride in fair dealing and plain dealing; and hold myself bound to defend any expressions that fall from me.

You ask of me whether I have ever said, or insinuated to any member of Congress, or other person, that you were forced by the remonstrances of Gov. Shelby, to pursue the British army in the fall of 1813, and that the Governor had said to you on that occasion, that it was immaterial what you did, he was determined to follow Proctor, with the Kentucky troops alone? to which question I answer positively in the negative. I know nothing of any conversation that took place between you and Governor Shelby, on the subject. I believe that the Governor, as well as the whole of the Kentucky troops, were anxious to pursue the enemy, but what passed between you and the Governor, I know nothing about; as to the Governor threatening to pursue with the Kentucky troops alone, without your approbation, I never believed it. I was not of the council, except in the general council, and consequently was unapprised of what passed between you and Governor Shelby. I was not advised with on any occasion, except when the general council was held; I don't know that it was proper I should be, and am sure, I did not wish it. But this I attributed to misrepresentation, as I believed one of the greatest enemies I had, was a member of my family; but now I will state what I have said. I stated to one or two of my friends, but without authority to mention it again, that in the council of general officers convened at Sandwich, for the purpose of determining whether it was proper to pursue the enemy or not, you stated that the policy of pursuing was doubtful, that the ascent was cold, that the enemy having had a great start of us, that provisions were getting scarce, that the enemy could move their troops with great facility, and might perhaps be able to unite their retreating army before we could overtake them. This was certainly all rational, to which I replied, that it was true, that the enemy had a great start of us, that the ascent was cold, but that I thought it our duty to make the attempt; that we had done nothing yet, and that I believed the Kentuckians would consider themselves disgraced to return without at least making one effort; and as to the enemy from below, being able to meet their retreating army, I observed that it was true in the water when there was snow, with their Carrioles, they could move their troops with great facility, but that they had to march them on foot as well as we; that General Wilkinson was below with a formidable army, and if he did not do any thing of a decisive character, he would at least keep the enemy in check; therefore I apprehended not much danger from that quarter; that if we could not overtake Proctor, (which I thought myself doubtful) we could at least push him so close, as to make him drop his heavy baggage, and prevent him from establishing himself on the Thames, as was expected he would, that therefore my voice was for a speedy pursuit. I don't recollect to have mentioned my reply when I spoke of the business, but this was the substance of it. I stated that when the question was put in the council, it was decided unanimously in favour of a speedy pursuit to which you cheerfully agreed. This is what I have stated to one or two of my friends; but any thing that was stated in the Senate, on this subject, to which you allude, by a gentleman, was never told him by me, nor was he authorized by me to make such statements.

I regret as much as you can, any delay that has taken place in rewarding the gallantry, sufferings and patriotism, of those brave men who achieved the capture of Proctor's army, and defeated the Savage allies of Britain. I as well as yourself, witnessed the exertions, the hardships and sufferings they had to encounter and surmount; my sympathies were never higher than they were in witnessing the difficulties, in the seven days' march from Detroit round the lake, to our horses at Portage, when the troops were nearly exhausted, and many sick; to many of whom the wading of swamps, marshes, and deep and wide waters, was death.

If this answer to your question should be satisfactory, it is well.

I am, Sir,
Your humble servant,
JOSEPH DESHA.
Major Gen. William H. Harrison.

I certify, That the day after the American army arrived at Sandwich, Upper Canada, in the fall of 1813, Gen. Harrison observed to myself and several other officers, that we must pursue the enemy as soon as practicable; that it was true, we should be scarce of provisions, and have a hard march, but no man must grumble or complain, or even think of his wife or sweetheart until Proctor and his army were overtaken and defeated.

Given under my hand this 17th day of July, 1816.
THOS. BODLEY.

(COPY.)

Lexington, 17th July, 1816.

DEAR SIR—We have received your favour of the 10th inst.—In answer to the enquiry you make about the resolution complimentary to Gen. Harrison, Gov. Shelby, and the troops under their command for the victory on the river Thames, and as to the statement made by Gov. Turner, a Senator from the state of North Carolina, whilst this subject was before the Senate, we have to remark, that whilst the Senate were acting on the resolution alluded to, Gov. Turner observed, "that he had been informed that in a council of war, held at Sandwich in U. C. Gen. Harrison was opposed to the pursuit of Gen. Proctor's army; that Gov. Shelby became warm and declared if General Harrison would not pursue, that he, with the Kentucky troops, would; that to his urgency Gen. Harrison reluctantly yielded." This statement, in substance, was made as Gov. Turner then said, upon the authority of a Major-General of Militia, who had been in the council of war and was then a member of the House of Representatives in Congress. On the same or a subsequent day, Gov. Turner, in debate on the same resolution, repeated the statement as above, and referred to Gen. Desha by naming him as his authority. The fate of the resolution and the course it took, are evidenced by the journals of the Senate.

Your obedient servants,
W. T. BARRY.
ISHAM TALBOT.

[The statements of Joseph H. Hawkins, Esq. Gen. Hopkins, Gen. Henry, and Gen. Simrall, which were intended to accompany Gen. Harrison's address, have not come to hand—they shall be laid before the public as soon as we receive them.]

PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress, passed the twenty-sixth of March, 1804, entitled "an act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes;" and by the act passed the third of March, 1805, supplementary to the act above recited, it was enacted, that a land office should be established at Kaskaskia, for the disposal of certain lands described in the said acts. And whereas, by the act of Congress passed the twenty-third of February, 1812, entitled "an act to establish a land district in the Illinois territory, east of the district of Kaskaskia, and to attach certain public lands to the district of Jeffersonville," it was enacted, that a land office should be established at Shawneetown, for the sale of the public lands in the district of Kaskaskia, which lie east of the third principal meridian line. And whereas by the act of Congress, passed the twenty-ninth of April, 1815, entitled "an act to establish a land district in the Illinois territory, north of the district of Kaskaskia," it was enacted, that a land office should be established at Edwardsville, Madison county, Illinois territory, for the sale of the public lands in the district of Kaskaskia, which lie north of the base line in said territory. And whereas, it was further enacted by the acts above recited, that the said lands, with the exception of lands reserved by law, for schools and seminaries of learning, or for the use of Salines, or reserved to satisfy private claims; or reserved for other purposes, or having lead mines or salt springs upon them, should be offered for sale to the highest bidder, on such day or days, as should, by a proclamation of the President of the U. States, be designated for that purpose, in tracts of the same size, and on the same terms and conditions as have been, or might be by law provided for the lands sold north of Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river.

Wherefore, I, James Madison, President of the United States, in conformity with the provisions of the acts above recited, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales of the said lands, with the exception of such as have been reserved or appropriated by law, or have upon them salt springs or lead mines, or have been heretofore offered at public sale, shall be held at Kaskaskia, in the Illinois territory, on the second Monday in October next; at Edwardsville, in the Illinois territory, on the fourth Monday in October next; and at Shawneetown, in the Illinois territory, on the second Monday in November next; that the sales shall be held under the direction of the registers of the land offices and receivers of public monies, for the said districts respectively, and that the sales in each district shall continue till the lands have been offered for sale.

Given under my hand the 16th day of May, 1816.
JAMES MADISON.
By the President,
JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Pay Master General's Office,
Washington City, June 25, 1816

INFORMATION is hereby given to claimants for five years half pay, in addition to the notice issued from this office, dated the 9th of May, 1816—

That by the first section of the law therein referred to, the widows of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the regular army, rangers, sea-fencibles, volunteers and militia, excepting those of the regular army, who enlisted to serve for the periods of "five years" and "during the war," are, in their own right, as widows, entitled to five years half pay; provided the husband died while in the service of the United States during the late war, or in returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of service, or who shall have died at any time thereafter, in consequence of wounds received whilst in the service." Where there is no widow, or where she intermarries, the child or children, under 16 years of age, are entitled to the said half pay pension.

That by the second section of the law of the 16th of April, 1816, where all the children of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the regular army, who enlisted for five years or during the war, and who were "killed in battle, or died of wounds or disease, while in the service of the United States, during the late war," are under the age of sixteen, they are entitled to five years half pay, to commence on the 17th day of February, 1815: Provided, all claim, right, title and interest in and to the land, or land warrant, be, within one year from the 16th of April, 1816, relinquished, surrendered, and given up by their guardians. Evidence of guardianship, from under seal of the proper authority, must be produced, and the guardian, at the time of receiving each payment, must shew that the child or children be living.

ROBERT BRENT,
Pay Master General

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS.

This establishment is now in proper order for the reception of visitors. The arrangements are such as will render the situation of those who come agreeable.
June 10, 1816.

Office of Claims for Property lost, captured, destroyed, whilst in the military service of the United States, during the late war.

WASHINGTON, June 24th, 1816.

Explanatory supplemental rule.

In all cases comprised in the notice from this office of the 3d inst. the following supplemental regulation must be observed by every claimant, viz:

Whenever the evidence, on oath, of any officer of the late army of the United States, shall be taken, or the certificate of any officer, in service at the time of giving it, shall be obtained, such evidence or such certificate must expressly state, whether any certificate or other voucher, in relation to the claim in question has been given, within the knowledge of such officer. The claimant must also declare, on oath, that he has never received from any person any such certificate or voucher, or, if received, must state the cause of its non-production. In every case the name of the officer furnishing such certificate or voucher, together with its date as near as can be ascertained, will also be required.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Commissioner of Claims, &c.

The printers in the United States or territories thereof, who are employed to print the laws of the United States, are requested to publish this notice for eight weeks successively once a week, and send their bills to this office for payment.

DIRECT TAX OF 1815.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has received lists of the Direct tax of the United States for 1815, remaining due upon property in the following counties in the state of Kentucky, not owned, occupied, or superintended by some person residing within the collection district in which it is situate, and that he is authorized to receive the said Taxes, with an addition of ten per centum thereon. Provided such payment is made within one year after the day on which the collector of the district where such property lies, had notified that the tax had become due on the same.

For what County.	Date of Collector's notification that the tax had become due.
Clay	12th day of January, 1816.
Garrard	ditto
Macon	ditto
Mercer	ditto
Bourbon	10th day of January, 1816.
Brocken	ditto
Mason	ditto
Nicholas	ditto
Lewis	ditto
Logan	16th day of January, 1816.
Boyle	ditto
Warren	ditto
Barren	ditto
Comberland	ditto
Fayette	12th day of January, 1816.
Jessamine	ditto
Woodford	ditto
Clarke	1st day of February, 1816.
Estill	ditto
Bath	ditto
Montgomery	ditto
Floyd	ditto
Fleming	ditto
Greene	ditto
Washington	29th day of January, 1816.
Nelson	ditto
Harlan	ditto
Green	ditto
Lincoln	20th day of January, 1816.
Cass	ditto
Adair	ditto
Polaski	ditto
Wayne	ditto
Knox	ditto
Rockcastle	ditto
Campbell	27th day of January, 1816.
Horne	ditto
Harrison	ditto
Gallatin	ditto
Scott	ditto
Franklin	ditto
Pendleton	ditto

JOHN H. MORTON,

Collector of the Revenue for the 2d

Collection District of Kentucky.

Collector's Office, June 11th, 1816.

* * The printers in this state authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert this advertisement once a week for eight weeks successively, and forward their accounts to this office.

25-8w

Fayette Circuit, set:

June Term, 1816.

William Leavy, complainant
against
Nancy Holmes, William Holmes
and Julia Holmes, heirs and representatives of Andrew Holmes deceased, &c. defendants

In Chancery.

THIS DAY came the complainant by his attorney, and the defendants Milley Davis, late Milley Ratcliff, James Davis, Tabitha Runkle late Tabitha Ratcliff, Thomas Runkle, Rachael Vanmeter, late Rachael Ratcliff, Abraham Vanmeter, Elizabeth Ratcliff, Joel Ratcliff, Isaac Ratcliff, Benjamin Ratcliff, Dudley Ratcliff, heirs and representatives of Benj. Ratcliff, Deed. and Thos. Runkle admors. of the estate of the said Benjamin, having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the said complainant, it is therefore ordered, that unless the said defendants shall appear here on or before the first day of one next August term, and answer the complainant's original and amended bill, that the same will be taken as confessed against them, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper of this commonwealth for eight weeks in succession, agreeably to law.

A Copy, Teste,
THOMAS BODLEY, c. l. c. c.
June 5, 1816.

24-8w

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz. to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every large family.—At the end of the year your rag bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufactures of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.

Apply at the Lexington Manufactory to
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 23, 1815.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an agreement between me and my wife Sally Boston, late Sally Mosley, we have agreed to separate ourselves from each other, and have divided our property equally between us—this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading with her or crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any of her accounts. Given under my hand this 1st day of July, 1816.

JOHN BOSTON.

July 6, 1816.

24-3w

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 22.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world—
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

For the Kentucky Gazette.

FEDERAL CAUCUS.

The bubble has burst!—The militia delegation which has been so long arranging to meet in convention at Higbee's, for the purpose of nominating John Pope, Esq. met according to appointment, and after being duly organized, proceeded to business, in conclave, with closed doors—[It is true they hoisted some of the windows to get air, to which the curiosity of some spectators led them, with an expectation of finding out what was going on: but the members of the Convention spoke so low, and were so cautious that nothing could be heard.]—There were twenty-one members present; one of whom, after offering some resolutions which were rejected, became dissatisfied with their proceedings and withdrew.—On the vote being taken, 15 were in favour of Mr. Pope's nomination, and 5 opposed to it.—Mr. Pope was, of course, declared duly nominated. Let it be remembered there are about 50 militia companies in this congressional district; that about 11 were represented, and that few if any of the representatives had the suffrages of a majority entitled to vote within the bounds of their company; and indeed, in some instances, that they were chosen by a few select individuals specially called together for that purpose—and let the people say how far they will be bound by this nomination. Great exertions have been made to organize this formidable phalanx; but it has proved abortive, and will recoil upon its projectors. The people will indignantly spurn the attempt to impose on them, and on the day of election will boldly advance to the polls, free and unshackled, and give their votes to the man who is best qualified to render them the most service.

Fellow-Citizens, stand to your posts—be vigilant—rally round the republican standard—discharge your duty to yourselves and your country—and then with the faithful sentinel, you can with propriety say—

"ALL'S WELL."

It is understood that the Candidates for Congress and for the Legislature, will address a large collection of their constituents, at the Cattle Show at Sanders' on Thursday the 25th.—This will probably be the last public meeting before the election.

CAPTAIN CAVINS' COMPANY.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, being a number of voters residing within the bounds of Captain Cavins' company of militia, in the county of Fayette, fearing lest our silence might possibly be construed into an acquiescence or sanction of the proceedings of another portion of those entitled to vote, and residing within the bounds of said company, at a meeting which took place near the captain's house on the 6th day of July, 1816—deem it expedient hereby to enter our solemn protest, as freemen, and equally entitled to those invaluable privileges, guaranteed to us by the letter and spirit of our Constitution, not only against the principles expressed in the publication signed by Charles McPheeters, Chairman, but also against the mode in which the sentiments of those composing the meeting were obtained.

And deeply impressed with the belief that truth will triumph over error by employing only the weapons of reason and calm investigation, and that decorum requires that this our protest should be accompanied by our reasons for dissenting from our fellow-citizens, we therefore say,

1st. That according to our views of the 23d section of the declaration of our rights, contained in the Constitution of Kentucky, which authorizes an assemblage of the people for their common good, &c. we consider the meeting as being in direct opposition to it in principle and in letter. It declares that the citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of the government for redress of grievances or other purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance.

The principle intended to be secured and protected by this section incontestably is, that the citizens, agreeable to its letter and spirit, have the right to assemble, in their civil capacity and with an eye to the preservation of their civil liberty, in a peaceable manner, to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances or other purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance.

This section, unless our understanding are bewildered—unless we are incapable of construing our rights and privileges when unequivocally expressed, and the object clearly defined, admits not of sophistry, and discountenances every effort to mislead. In what the right consists is clearly stated; in what manner to be exercised is also clearly defined. Will any man admit that he understands not the meaning of those words, assemblage of the people, or citizens? Are not the other words of said section equally as intelligible, such as officers of government, petition, or remonstrance?

If so, let it be asked, can the meeting of a militia company for purposes not within the meaning or letter of that section, be in conformity to, or authorized by it? We infer not. Let us also enquire of the captain and those composing the meeting, from what part of our Constitution, the book or page, either in letter or in spirit, do they pretend the right to hold that meeting for selecting a proper person to represent us in the next congress? It is not derived from that section; and we had understood that the times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives in congress, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof: but the congress may at any time make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing senators. [Art. 1st, Sec. 4, Constitution of the United States.]

Are our constitution and laws silent on this subject? Have they failed to point out the mode? Is it necessary for us to say that the times, places and manner are prescribed? The first Monday in August, our respective seats of justice and precincts, and the particular manner in which our votes are to be given, for instance, *visa voce*, instead of balloting, and before regularly constituted judges, of the qualifications of electors, &c. are provisions too familiar to require particular investigation. If such is the language of the Constitution of the United States and of Kentucky—such the provisions of our laws, from whence do that portion of the captain's company derive the power or right to select a person to represent them in Congress in a different mode? Are they prepared to admit that they are not the fit subjects of our constitutions and laws? Are they ready to trample those sacred evidences of our na-

tional existence in the dust? to clothe them in sackcloth and ashes, and proclaim that they will no longer yield obedience to them? Forbid it the repose and quiet of our country, its harmony and happiness.

2ndly. We hesitate not to say, we consider the constitution of our country invaded whenever any other means are resorted to for the purpose of electing or selecting our members of congress, or other officers, either of the state or general governments, than those pointed out by that constitution. A departure from the mode evidences a want of confidence in the efficacy of its provisions, habituates the people to irreverence, and paves the way to anarchy and confusion. We believe therefore, that our fellow citizens have erred when they conceived it expedient and proper to send delegates to the convention to be held at Higbee's on the 20th of this month.

We are strengthened in our conviction of its impropriety and inexpediency by the reflection, that the elective franchise exercised in its purity, is the main pillar of our government, the key stone of that arch upon which the fair fabric of liberty, the temple of our freedom, glory and happiness rests, and unless protected by the vigilant and zealous care of those with whom it is deposited, it will give way, and the structure must fall. Is it then to be transferred? On principle can we relinquish it? Can we join in saying that we will not ourselves exercise it? Can we unite in saying, that we will permit others to represent us and vote by proxy? No! the right is unalienable: the trust cannot be parted with; and as freemen, a pledge to vote, or an understanding to abide by the decision of others on this important subject, we beg leave to withhold. Caucusing is dangerous to the morals, to the safety and liberty of our country. Trick and chicanery, instead of a manly adherence to principle, would be the result. Intrigue might thereby be victorious over merit. We cannot also refrain from the observation, that our impressions deduced from the proceedings of the meeting, clearly are, that the evident design is to fix the public attention upon an individual who has already been arraigned at the bar of public opinion and condemned for political heresy; who upon his trial refused to plead not guilty, and held and still holds a stubborn neck, and refuses to bow to the majesty of the people; and who, to use his own language, is "fond of publicity," and would sacrifice every consideration to the gratification of political ambition, and that too in opposition to an old and well tried republican servant, who has committed one fault in a long and useful course of service, and for that he asks, with acknowledgments of the power of the people, that the mantle of charity should be thrown over it.

We also protest against the manner in which this business has been conducted:

1st. Because the notice was not general to the voters residing within the bounds of the Captain's Company; but partial, so much so, that even a Lieutenant of the Company was not apprized or notified of the intended meeting, which was confined principally as we believe to those differing in political sentiments with the republicans and avowedly belonging to the federal party.

2d. Because of the failure to designate the number of those present, and thereby leaving the public to conjecture and liable to deception on that subject; particularly as a reply from the Honorable Gentleman appeared to be expected, and perhaps under the specious garb of an answer to the "Voice of the People," when in fact that great and mighty flood of voice of the people issued from THIRTEEN VOTERS, two of whom, as we are informed, had not the right to vote because of their not having resided a sufficient length of time in the county, and there were three present who dissented and refused to vote.

W. Davison, Daniel Denison,
Saml Wilson, Thomas Benmet,
Robert Denison, John McCall,
Elijah Coffey, James Luffman,
Nathan Riley, Matthew Luffman,
Benj. W. Riley, Archd. McEvans, sen.
James A. Allen, John Cogley,
John Stiles, James Ball,
John Gray, Charles Carr,
John Hart, Robert Ferguson,
James Arnett, C. Hart,
Reuben Holman, Daniel Webster,
John M. Collock, John Ferguson,
James Riley, James Shelby,
James Bradley, Jacob Ball,
Joseph Sheeters, John Sheeters,
James Elder, Thomas Carr,
Zach. Shives, Walter C. Carr,
J. B. Clifton, Walter Carr,
William Boney

CONSTITUTION OF INDIANA.

That our readers may have some idea of the leading features of the Constitution of the new State, we give the following outlines, copied from the Indiana Register.

The seat of government is fixed at Corydon for nine years.

The Constitution not subject to amendment until after 12 years, in any one of its provisions, and never in the one excluding involuntary slavery.

The executive part of the government is to be composed of a governor, with a salary of one thousand dollars, per annum, to be elected by the people for three years and may be re-elected once—a lieutenant who is elected in like manner, for a like term, and is to receive two dollars per day during the session of the legislature.

The legislative part, a house of representatives and senate—the latter elected every three years, the former annually. Any person is eligible for the senate being 25 years old—for the lower house 21 years, holding when elected, no office of profit. They are to meet annually on the first Monday in December, except the first session which will be in November. The judiciary. A supreme and circuit courts—the former, to be composed of three judges, to be appointed by the governor and senate for seven years, to have appellate jurisdiction, &c. to set at the seat of government, with a salary not exceeding \$800 per annum—the latter, to be held in each county by one presiding judge, who is to be appointed by a joint ballot of the legislature for seven years, and two associates who are to be elected by the people for seven years.

Sheriff, clerks and justices are to be elected by the people—the sheriff for three years. Militia officers to be elected by those subject to militia duty—all above colonel by commissioned officers.

There is to be a state bank established at the seat of government, with one branch for every three counties—the branch banks must have \$30,000 each in specie before they can go into operation.

LATE FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Capt. Stafford, who arrived here yesterday in the Coquette, from St. Jago, states that the frigate Macedonian, capt. Warrington, arrived at Santa Martha on the 28th of May, with Christopher Hughes, Jr. Esq. on board, as commissioner from the American government to the Spanish general Morillo. He again sailed

on the 30th for Carthagena. Messrs. Cooper of Baltimore, and Stanly of New-Orleans, prisoners, got away in the Macedonian. Capt. Easton, of the schooner Charles Stewart, of New-Orleans, who had been a prisoner eight months, made his escape, taking the sentinel along with him. Five other Americans remain at Santa Martha yet as prisoners.

Santa Fee surrendered to the royalists on the 6th of May. Morillo was repulsed three times, and had lost most of his army, particularly his officers. From accounts at Santa Martha, Bolivar is making great progress against the Royalists. The island of Margarita and Cumana had surrendered to him, and he was making way to Caraccas, and supposed thence to cross the country to the river Magdalena, to intercept Morillo.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

From the Virgin Islands Courier, received at the office of the Freeman's Journal.

TORONTO, May 27.

First Bulletin of the Emancipating army of Venezuela.

The expedition from Aux Cayes, planned by the Captain General Bolivar, and under the command of Admiral Louis Brion, sailed on the 31st March from that port.

After a very favorable voyage they made the Islands Tertigus on the 1st May, and the Heights of Margarita the day after, when a topsail schooner and a brig were descried, whereupon the admiral ordered the squadron, for the purpose of detaching those vessels from the shore, and to ascertain from whence they sailed, to pursue them; this being effected, the line of battle was formed and the national flag nailed to the mainmast. The commandant followed the brig and schooner, the latter being a better sailer, hauled her wind, when the schooner General Marino, Jupiter and Consejo chased her, the other vessels following the Admiral in chase of the brig. At 11 the schooner Constitution attacked the brig on the larboard side, and the commander co-operated on the starboard, the brig making a vigorous defence with great guns and musketry; in a very short time the enemy was dismantled, but continued to resist with great tenaciousness. At this moment the admiral being wounded, the captain Renato Belach took the command of the Commandant and of the squadron. The vessel thereupon, under a dreadful fire, boarded the enemy, who unwillingly endeavored to repulse us, but our valiant sailors having taken possession of the quarter deck, obliged the enemy to retire to the hold, and struck the Spanish flag. The captain was found dead in the cabin, having received a shot through the head, as were also the lieutenant and surgeon; on the decks and in the hold there were 42 killed and 31 wounded, besides a number who jumped overboard and were drowned. The brig is a man of war, called the Intrepid, of fourteen 8 pounders, among which were six brass culverins, and she had on board 140 men, her commander was Lieutenant of the Iglesia frigate.

At 5 P. M. after exchanging a few broadsides, the schooner struck her colors to the General Marino just as the latter was in the act of boarding her; the captain was badly wounded, and we found 16 of the men killed and wounded. She is a king's schooner called the Rita, mounting one long 18 on a swivel, two 24 pound carabines, and two double fortified 13 pounders, with a crew of 90 men. Her commander was second lieutenant of the frigate Mateo Campo.

On our side there were only on board the Commandant 7 killed and 8 wounded, among the former that brave officer Barthelemy. The General Marino had two slightly wounded.

The admiral and captain Belach conducted themselves in this day's battle with all that bravery and ability which were justly to be expected from their judgment and valor, and the captain general, highly satisfied therewith, has raised the former to the rank of admiral, and the latter to that of captain. The officers and crews engaged in the actions, acquitted themselves in a most satisfactory manner, and the remainder regretted their not having met with an enemy to combat with.

The events of this day have terminated the blockade of the north side of this island, the only forces which supported it having fallen into our hands, which would have been the case with as many as might have attempted to oppose us.

Head-Quarters, North City of Margarita, 3d May, 1816.

SANTIAGO MARINO,
Major-General.

The Second Bulletin of the Emancipating Army of Venezuela.

Gives an account of the flattering reception the squadron met with at the North City, and of the visit paid them by Gen. Arismendi. It also states that the royalists evacuated the place on the 2d instant with such precipitancy, that they left their arms and provisions, and our warriors occupied all their posts on the 3d, without firing a musket. The city of Assumption presents a melancholy spectacle of desolation; the royalists have not left one stone above another; every building has been consumed by fire.

On the 6th, the independent squadron commenced the blockade of Pampatar. The enemy were fortifying themselves, but would soon have to choose the alternative of submitting or perishing.

H. Q. North City of Margarita, 8th May, 1816.

SANTIAGO MARINO,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, July 3.

THE MACEDONIAN ARRIVED.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival in Annapolis Roads, of the frigate Macedonian, captain Warrington, from Carthagena, having on board Christopher Hughes, Jun. of this city, who went out as commissioner from our government to demand the release of the American prisoners at that place. Mr. Hughes has succeeded in the object of his mission, and has brought home in the frigate all the Americans who remained in prison at the time of his arrival at Carthagena and St. Martha: they were immediately delivered from prison on his demand. Among them are Mr. Wm. S. Cooper, and Mr. Louis Comte of this place, and Mr. Smith, mate of the schr. Adeline; this gentleman was severely wounded in an attempt to force the guard some months since at St. Martha, and supposed by the prisoners who escaped to have been killed. Mr. Morris Stanley, of Hartford, Con. is also among those released.

Mr. Hughes landed at Annapolis yesterday morning, and arrived at his own house in this city in the evening, in perfect health.—Coffee House Books.

The citizens of the town are requested to meet at the Court-House THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to take into consideration the measures proper to be pursued, under existing circumstances, to obtain a Branch of the Bank of the United States.

Advertisements, communications, &c. omitted in this day's Gazette, will appear in an extra on Thursday next.

DIED.—On Thursday the 11th inst. RICHARD DOWNTON, an aged and respectable farmer of this neighborhood.

JAMES BERTHOUD & SON, SHIPPINGPORT.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE

New-Orleans sugar by the hhd. or barrel, Queensware in Crates, Best Corn Brandy, Port Wine in quarter casks, Madeira Wine, ditto, ditto, Amsterdam Cordials, Molasses in Demijohns, Fruit in Boxes, Orange Juice, Mace in barrels, Salmon in Kegs, Best Green Coffee, Roast and Coppers, Logwood, Lead and Shot, &c. &c.

July 14. 30-3t

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT by virtue of a Deed of Trust, from James Carswell to the subscriber, for the benefit of Moreland and Strickler, will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder, on the 1st of August next, at the New Market House, in Lexington, at 10 o'clock a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, a general assortment of Nails, Nail Rod Iron, Black-Smith's Tools, and Nailor's Tools of every description. Terms of sale—sums not exceeding ten dollars to be paid down—for larger sums, 30 days credit, by giving bond and approved security.

WM. BOWMAN. 30-2

Saddle Found.

Any person who lost a Saddle on Thursday last, can have it by applying at this office. July 22, 1816.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The subscribers have just received the following new Publications: Labaune's Campaign in Russia with Maps. Humboldt's and Bonpland's Travels to the Equinoctial regions of the new Continent. Morier's Journey through Persia, Armenia and Asia Minor &c. with plates. Mungo Park's last Travels of a Mission to the Interior of Africa in the year 1805; together with other documents, official and private, relating to the same Mission, with an account of the life of Mr. Park.

Philippart's life of General Moreau, illustrated with a fac-simile of the general's last letter, and an engraved plan of the siege of Kehl and passage of the Rhine. Mawe's Travels in the interior of Brazil, where no Englishman was ever before permitted to travel, and particularly to the Gold and Diamond Districts: which he investigated by order of the Prince Regent of Portugal, including a voyage to the Rio De La Plata, and an historical sketch of the Revolution of Buenos Ayres, with plates.

Painted not Matched, or Matrimony in the 12th Century, 2 volumes, by Mrs. Ross. Varieties of Life, or Conduct and Conquerors, 2 vols.

Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk, by Walter Scott.

Patience and Perseverance, or the Modern Griselda, 2 vols. by Mrs. Holland. Says She to her Neighbour What, 2 vols. Narrative of recent events in France, by Helen M. Williams.

Juvenile Lavater, by G. Brewster. Charlemagne, 2 vols. by L. Bonaparte. Josephine or the advantages of a Summer. De Rance, a Poem, B. J. W. Cunningham. Poems from the Danish, by A. Feldborg. Paris Spectator, 3 vols. Kett's Flowers of Wit, 2 vols.

Tricostick Bower or the Lady of the West, 2 vols.

Glan Albin, a National Tale, 3 vols.

Stuart's Philosophy of the human mind, 2 vols.

Russell's Modern Europe, (new edition) with Coote's continuation.

Woodfall's Junius, 2 vols.

Gille's Greece, 4 vols.

Cunningham's Works.

WM. ESSEX & SON.

Lexington, July 16, 1816. 30-2t

N. B. They constantly receive all the new publications, &c.—They have the largest and most extensive stock of Books and Stationery, in the western country: which they will sell wholesale and retail on very liberal terms. They will import any books, &c. to order, at the Philadelphia prices.

ANDREW STANTON, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

HAS opened an assortment of Merchandise, in that commodious brick building on Main street, nearly opposite Mr. Lewis Sanders's Domestic Warehouse, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, country produce, plank, scantling, &c.

Having rented Mr. Sanders's Steam Mill, at the lower end of Water-street, he is in want of Wheat and shelled Corn—She is now grinding, and the highest price will be given, delivered at the Mill, for these articles. In the purchase or sale of produce and merchandise, or any other business, in the Commission line; he flatters himself his long experience, and extensive acquaintance, will enable him to serve in the best manner, all those who may please to favor him with their commands.

27-4f Lexington, June 22, 1816.

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber wishes to engage a few HUNDRED HOGSHEADS of the ensuing crop of TOBACCO, for which the highest price will be given. JOHN W. HUNT. July 11, 1816. 29-

My Brindle Cow has gone astray! Or, peradventure driven away!

She is a little above the middling size, and a little past the meridian of a Cow's life; is a handsome beast, and in good flesh—rather a light brindle, with light tapering horns, a crop from the left ear and a slit in the right—with a calf by her side in all probability.—Has been missing three or four weeks.—Inform me where she is, or bring her home, and verily thou shalt have thy reward!

THOMAS M. PRENTISS. 29-3w

AUCTION.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th of July, without reserve,

A Set of Hatter's Tools,

a small Invoice of BOOKS, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. The tools will be sold on a credit of ninety days, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Sale to commence precisely at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the old auction room, opposite the court house. 30-1

NATH. PORTER, Auc.

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

A GRAND Annual communication of the GRAND LODGE of Kentucky, will be held at the Masons' Hall in the town of Lexington, on the last Monday in August next ensuing at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time the punctual attendance of the representatives of all the subordinate Lodges is required.—By order of the M. W. Grand Master.

JAS. G. TROTTER, G. Sec. 29-6w

Kentucky Insurance Office,

July 1st, 1816. THE President and Directors of the Kentucky Insurance Company have this day declared a dividend of Five Dollars on each share for the six months ending this day, which will be paid to the Stockholders on and after the 6th instant. By order. J. L. MARTIN, Cashier. 28-4w

Notice.

AGREEABLY to a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, at the August term 1811, will be exposed to sale on the 14th of August next, all the right and title of William Hays' heirs, to one hundred acres of land—situate on the Kentucky river, below the mouth of Marble creek, one mile from Grimes's mill and now in the possession of—Hunter and adjoining John Hunter. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock, at Hunters on the premises.

WALTER CARR, } Commissioners. JAMES MARTIN. } July 12, 1816. 29-4w*

CLOCKS & WATCHES. SAMUEL AYRES,

HAVING lately received from Philadelphia, a supply of the best Clock and Watch materials, in addition to his former stock, is now prepared to do business in his line on the shortest notice. He has on hand ready for sale, several first rate Clocks and a few new Watches of a good quality—he continues his shop at the corner of Main and Mulberry streets, nearly opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Tavern Lexington, where he also keeps a regular supply of the best JEWELRY and SILVER WORK, which he sells on the lowest terms according to quality; and the highest price given for old Gold and Silver. He has lately received a quantity of Spectacle Glasses of a superior quality, suitable for old and young persons, which he will sell with or without frames, to suit his customers. He expects in a few weeks to go to the eastern states, to be absent from this state three or four months in which time his shop will be carried on by Messrs. A. Cook and Charles Clark, who will give every attention to those who may please to call on them for business, orders from a distance will also be strictly attended to.

N. B. He also has for Rent, an excellent upper Room, suitable for a School, with desks and seats complete. Lexington, July 10, 1816. 29-

JOHN H. MORTON, & Co.

Offers for sale at their Steam Mill, Flour of every description, at the following prices: Superfine flour, per barrel \$5, 41, Ditto ditto per cwt. 2, 50, Fine ditto per cwt. 2, 00, Middlings per cwt. 1, 25, Lexington July 15, 1816. 29-

To Cotton and Wool Manufacturers, Machine makers and others who may wish to embark in that business.

Important Public Sale.

WILL be sold at my shop on Saturday the 3d of August, all the Cotton Machines, consisting of 216 spindles in two frames with the preparations for the same and Reel, &c. &c. they are all just ready to be put to work, and are warranted to perform as well as any in this country.—also one Wool Carding Machine also the tools for making Machinery of various kinds, including the Lathes for wood and iron for fluting Rollers, &c. &c. also the horse wheel and drums, &c. &c.

Terms of the sale, are one fourth paid down, one fourth in two months, one fourth in four months, and the last payment in nine months. Negotiable Notes will be required with sufficient endorser.

THOS. STUDMAN. July 13, 1816. 29-3w

Tobacco Wanted.

I Will advance Merchandise at the lowest cash prices, to any of my acquaintance, on account of their present crop of Tobacco, to be delivered in the leaf at the Manufactory of Mr. Henry Kelly in Lexington, and I will allow the highest price at time of delivery.

AND. STANTON. July 13, 1816. 29-4f

20 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber living in Zanesville county Blue Ridge township Ohio on the Muskingum River on the night of the 13th of June last, two horses, one a bay and the other a sorrel. The sorrel horse is fourteen years old, fifteen hands one inch and a half high, branded O on the near shoulder, two stars in his forehead, and a small white spot over one of his nostrils; one white spot on his near side, occasioned by the saddle, generally in the habit of pacing. The bay horse is 7 years old 15 1/2 hands high, branded with O on the near shoulder. Hip-shot on the off or right side, two small stars in his forehead and a natural trotter.

Both were remarkable fine horses and in good order. The above Reward will be given to any person who will return or give me information of them so that I can get them, or tell dollars for either, with reasonable charges.

JOHN LARISON. July 11, 1816. 29-3w

Apprentices Wanted.

Two or three apprentices to the Tanning and Currying business, will be taken, on application to the subscribers—boys from 15 to 17 years of age would be preferred.

A. LOGAN, & SON. Lexington, July 13, 1816. 29-2m

